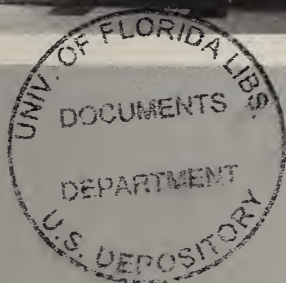
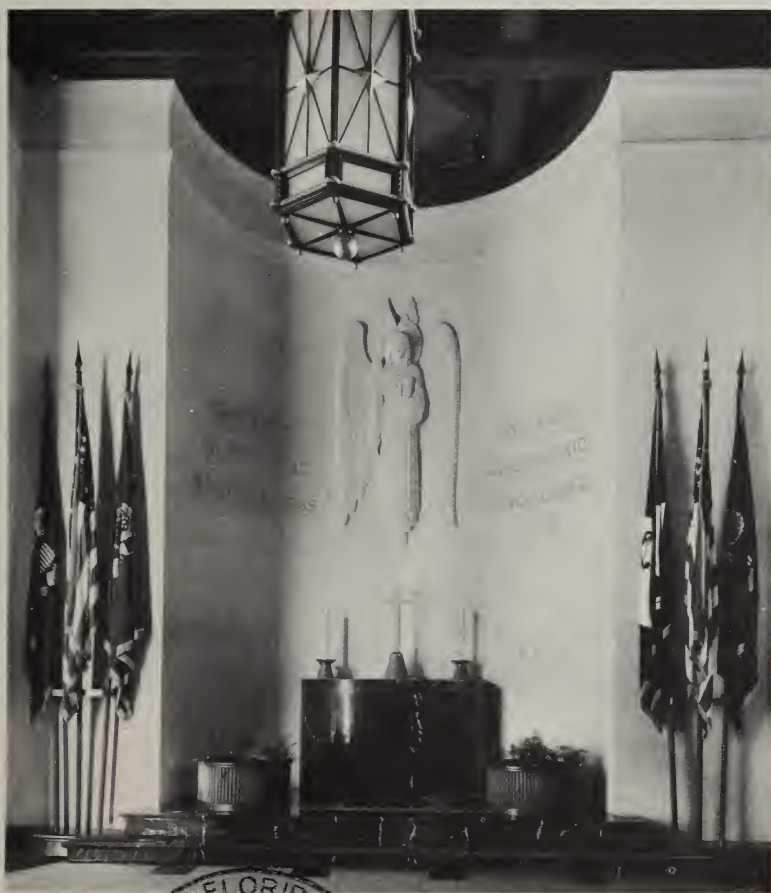


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Epinal American Cemetery and Memorial



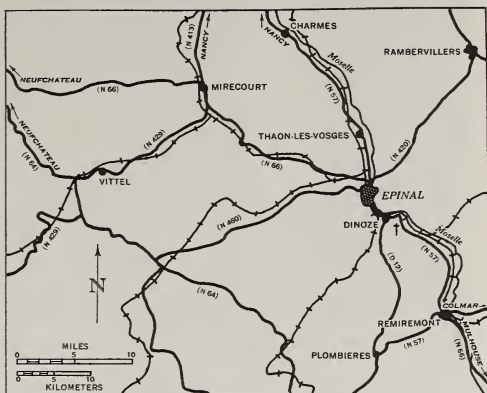
The American Battle Monuments Commission

1957



Memorial and Museum—South Side as seen from the Mall.

Epinal American Cemetery and Memorial



LOCATION

Epinal cemetery lies in the valley of the Moselle River on its left (west) side, 4 miles (6 km.) south of Epinal, Vosges. The main highway (N-57) from Nancy (46 miles—75 km.) to Belfort (55 miles—88 km.) passes the entrance. The cemetery which is 231 miles (372 km.) east of Paris, is most conveniently reached by automobile from the capital over N-4 to Void, thence south on N-64 to Neufchâteau, thence east on N-66 to Epinal, then south via N-57 to the cemetery.

There is rail service to Epinal from Paris (Gare de l'Est) via Nancy where,

in some cases, it is necessary to change trains; the journey takes about five hours. Hotel accommodations are available in Nancy, Epinal, Vitte (30 miles), Plombières (22 miles); taxicab service is available in all of these cities.

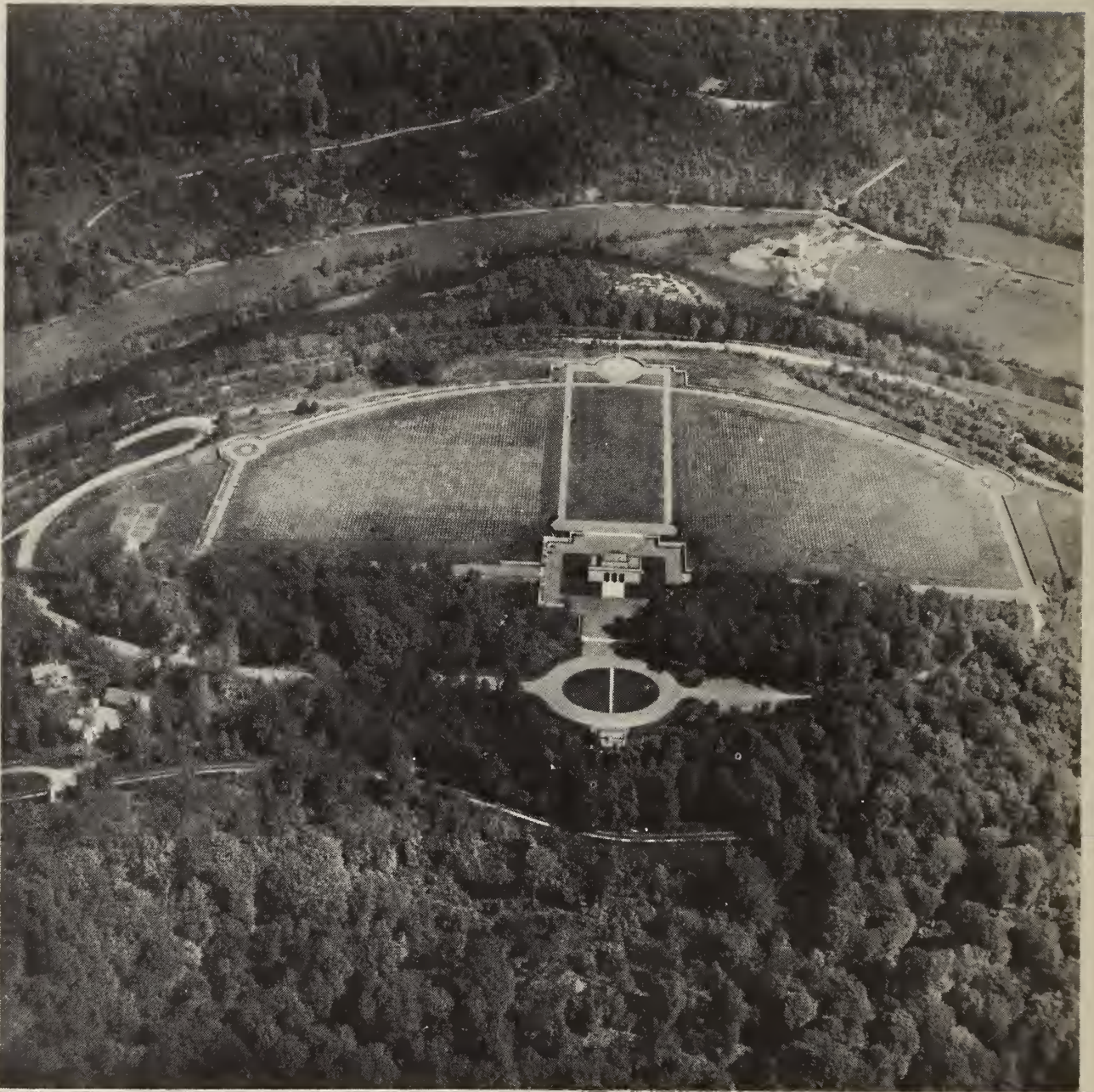
THE SITE

The cemetery, 48 acres in extent, lies on a plateau 100 feet above the Moselle River in the foothills of the Vosges Mountains.

The site was liberated by troops of the U. S. 45th Division on 21 September 1944. A battlefield cemetery

Visitors' Building.





Aerial View of Cemetery.

was established here on 6 October during the fighting to force the passage of the Vosges Mountains. The 5,255 of our military Dead now buried here represent 42 percent of the burials which were originally made in this region. Most of these men gave their lives during the advances across central France and up the Rhône valley, the fighting in the Vosges, in the Rhine valley, and across Germany beyond the Rhine.

Use of the site granted in perpetuity by the French Government includes a right-of-way 550 yards long, leading from highway N-57 to the cemetery.

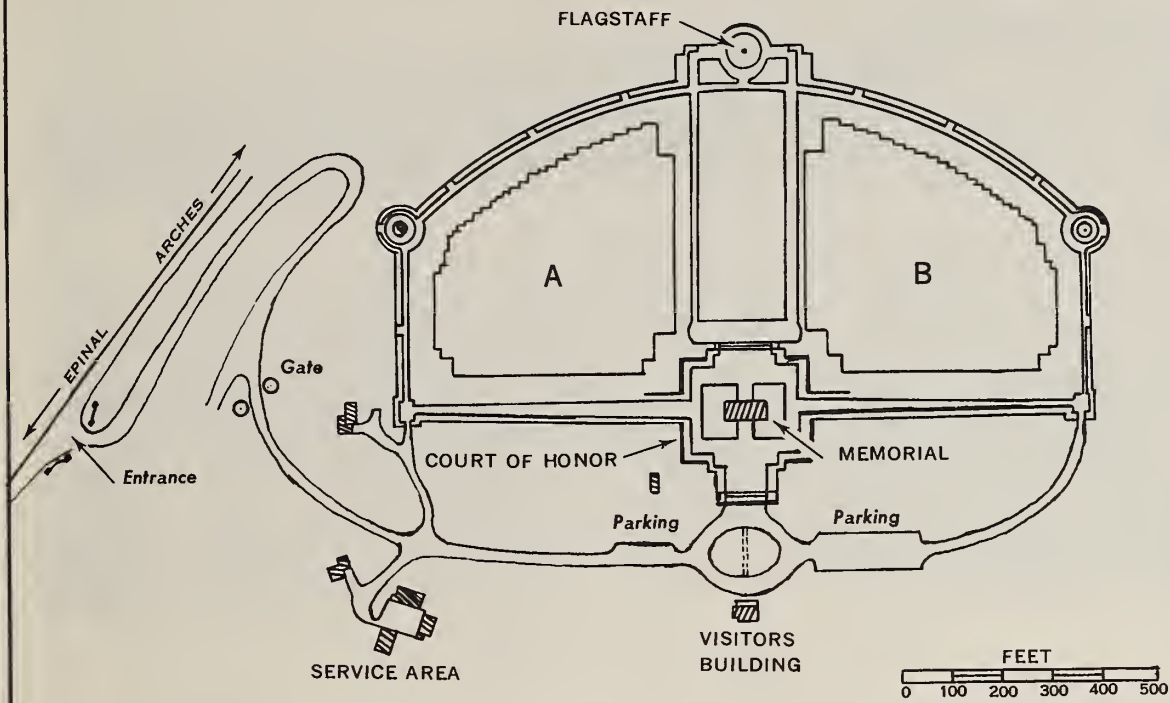
ARCHITECTS

Architects for the cemetery and memorial were Delano and Aldrich of New York City. The Landscape Architect was Homer L. Fry of Austin, Tex.

GENERAL LAYOUT

The approach road starts at the entrance feature on highway N-57 and climbs to the cemetery entrance at the west end of the reservation. Within the gate and just to the south of the road is the utilities area and the storage reservoirs. The water supply

EPINAL AMERICAN CEMETERY & MEMORIAL



Location of Cemetery Features.

comes from wells near the edge of the Moselle River just north of the cemetery.

The Visitors' Building is situated 300 yards beyond the gate to the right of the road. North of the Visitors' Building are the Memorial and the Graves Area. The parking area lies beyond the Visitors' Building.

THE COURT OF HONOR

The Memorial is situated in the center of the Court of Honor, on whose walls are inscribed the names of 424 of our Missing:

United States Army and Army	
Air Forces ¹ -----	419
United States Navy-----	5

These gave their lives in the service of their Country but their remains have not been identified. Their names in-

clude men from every State in the Union (and the District of Columbia) except Delaware, Nevada, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wyoming.

The following inscriptions, some with French translations, appear above these names:

HERE ARE RECORDED THE NAMES OF
AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN
THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY AND
WHO SLEEP IN UNKNOWN GRAVES.

IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF THOSE
WHO DIED IN WORLD WAR II ☆ ☆
1941-1945.

THIS IS THEIR MEMORIAL—THE WHOLE
EARTH THEIR SEPULCHRE.

¹ It will be recalled that during World War II the Air Forces still formed part of the United States Army.



The Memorial from Graves Area.

The Memorial

EXTERIOR

The Memorial, rectangular in form, consists of the chapel to the right (east), the covered portico, and the museum room to the left (west). It is 81 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 36 feet high. On the south face of the Memorial are two large bas-relief panels designed by Malvina Hoffman, sculptress, of New York.

The panel on the left represents The Crusade in Europe. The eagle above the marching soldiers symbolizes the Air Force. Infantry, tanks, artillery, anti-aircraft weapons, parachutes, grenade throwers, battle signal operators, searchlights—all have their place in the composition which shows the United States forces with their face to the enemy. The distant hills suggest the Vosges Mountains; in the lower extreme right the Moselle River is indicated.

The panel on the right represents the Survival of the Spirit. The central group in the foreground shows the bowed and kneeling figure of a sorrowing woman—humanity mourn-

ing—comforting the fatally wounded soldier. The spirits of those who have given their lives are guided upward by an angel on the rays of light that lead to the sky—and to the words above the entrance. At the left, in the clouds, the Angel of Light carries a torch to guide the brave young souls on their way. The rows of headstones symbolize the earthly burial; above these, the design shows the breaking apart of mortal bonds, and the triumphant victory of the spirit. In the upper right two angels with their long trumpets herald the approach of the victors.

On the face of the attic is an eagle, also the work of Miss Hoffman, with the inscription from Exodus XIX, 4:

I BARE YOU ON EAGLES WINGS AND
BROUGHT YOU UNTO MYSELF.

The frieze of the Memorial bears this inscription:

CITIZENS OF EVERY CALLING BRED IN
THE PRINCIPLES OF THE AMERICAN
DEMOCRACY ☆ ☆ DEFENDERS OF CHAL-

LENGED FREEDOMS ☆ ☆ FROM NORMANDY AND PROVENCE—TO ARDENNES LORRAINE AND ALSACE—BEYOND THE RHINE ☆ ☆ CHAMPIONS OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

On the north face of the Memorial is the dedicatory inscription in both English and French, of which this is the English version:

1941—1945 ☆ ☆ IN PROUD REMEMBRANCE OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF HER SONS AND IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO THEIR SACRIFICES THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

On the north face of the attic the eagle is repeated.

The Memorial and the walls of the Court of Honor are built of Rocheret, a very hard limestone from the Jura Mountain region of eastern France. The floor of the portico is patterned with Rocheret and Roc Argenté, another French limestone from the Jura region.

Within the portico and over the entrance to the chapel is a roundel depicting the Lamb of God and the Tablets of Moses; over the entrance to the museum is another roundel containing the Seal of the United States. Both roundels were designed by Miss Hoffman.

THE CHAPEL

Interior

The altar is flanked on each side by a group of three flags. The group on the left of the altar (as you face it) consists of the U. S. flag, the Infantry flag and the Artillery flag. The other group is made up of the U. S. flag, the Air Force flag, and the Navy flag. Above it, on the wall, is the Angel of Peace by Miss Hoffman and the inscription from St. Luke 1, 79:

GIVE LIGHT TO THEM THAT SIT IN DARKNESS AND GUIDE OUR FEET INTO THE WAY OF PEACE.

All of the actual carving of the sculpture at this memorial was executed by Jean Juge of Paris.

The teakwood pew at the south end of the chapel has this inscription from St. John 10, 28:

I GIVE UNTO THEM ETERNAL LIFE AND THEY SHALL NEVER PERISH.

The altar and steps within the chapel are of Rouge Antique marble from southern France. The interior walls above the Rouge Antique plinths are of Savonniere French limestone quarried near Verdun.

On the rear wall are two roundels—one with a Cross and another with the Tablets of Moses. Between them is engraved this prayer:

TAKE UNTO THYSELF O LORD THE SOULS OF THE VALOROUS THAT THEY MAY DWELL IN THY GLORY.

Evergreen plants and flowers add to the beauty of this little chapel.

The main area of the floor is paved with Comblanchien, another French hard limestone from the Jura region. The ceiling is of teakwood.

THE MUSEUM ROOM

The major feature of the museum room is the large mosaic map depicting the American and Allied military operations from the landings on the southern coast of France on August 15, 1944, to the junction on September 11 at Sombernon, near Dijon, with the Allied forces coming from Normandy; it further shows their subsequent advances after they turned eastward, crossed the Rhine and swept across Germany, finally joining hands with the spearhead of the U. S. Fifth Army south of the Brenner Pass. The mosaic, 54 feet long and 14 feet high, of glass mosaic, was designed and fabricated by Eugene Savage of Branford, Connecticut, from data furnished by the American Battle Monuments Commission. The map is laid out in



The Crusade in Europe (Malvina Hoffman, Sculptress).

perspective as seen from the south; the lines of longitude and latitude are tilted to accommodate the map to the proportions of the room; thus north is toward the upper right instead of vertically upward.

Symbolically the figures on this semi-circular wall depict the Spirit of Columbia leading the Army, Navy, and Air Forces forward to the landings on the south coast of France. The final victory is symbolized by the Angel of Victory with laurel branch above the central altar group composed of the trumpets, the American and French flags emerging from the clouds of war, and the outstretched hands of women who offer flowers as their tribute to the victors.

In the border of the map are the insignia of these military units which participated in the operations in this region:

6th Army Group, 12th Army Group.
Third Army, Seventh Army.
VI Corps, XV Corps, XXI Corps.
3d, 4th, 28th, 35th, 36th, 42d, 44th,
45th, 63d, 65th, 70th, 71st, 75th,
79th, 80th, 86th, 87th, 90th, 94th,
99th, 100th, 103d Infantry Divisions.
6th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 20th
Armored Divisions.
101st Airborne Division.

The principal Allied ground, naval, and air forces which were engaged are recorded in panels at the ends of the mosaic. On the straight wall adjacent to the south end of the map is a description in English, beneath the torch of Liberty, of these operations:

ON 15 AUGUST 1944 THE ALLIED FORCES LAUNCHED THEIR CAMPAIGN TO ASSIST THE NORMANDY OPERATION AND TO LIBERATE SOUTHERN FRANCE.



The Resurrection (Malvina Hoffman, Sculptress).

AN OVERWHELMING AIR EFFORT FORMED THE PRELUDE. PRECEDED BY ALLIED ASSAULT GROUPS AND AIRBORNE TROOPS, THE VI CORPS OF THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY STORMED ASHORE UNDER COVER OF INTENSE BOMBARDMENT BY THE WESTERN NAVAL TASK FORCE. THE U. S. 3D, 36TH AND 45TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS PROMPTLY BROKE THROUGH THE STEEL AND CONCRETE BEACH FORTIFICATIONS, SUBDUED THE DEFENDERS, AND SURGED INLAND.

SWIFTLY PURSUING THE DISINTEGRATING ENEMY UNITS UP THE RHONE VALLEY THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY FREED LYON WHILE THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY REOCCUPIED MARSEILLE AND TOULON. IN LESS THAN ONE MONTH THE ALLIES PUSHED 400 MILES TO JOIN HANDS AT SOMBERNON WITH THE FORCES ADVANCING FROM NORMANDY. BY 21 SEPTEMBER, NEAR EPINAL, THE TROOPS FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN, NOW ORGANIZED AS THE

6TH ARMY GROUP, HAD FORGED WITH THE U. S. THIRD ARMY OF THE 12TH ARMY GROUP A SOLID FRONT WHICH ISOLATED ALL GERMAN UNITS REMAINING IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

DURING OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER THE ADVANCE CONTINUED AGAINST PERSISTENT AND DESPERATE OPPOSITION REACHING THE RHINE AT STRASBOURG AND MULHOUSE; BETWEEN THESE CITIES THE ENEMY CLUNG TO AN AREA ABOUT COLMAR. ON 16 DECEMBER, IN THE ARDENNES, FARTHER TO THE NORTH, THE ENEMY LOOSED HIS LAST GREAT COUNTEROFFENSIVE OF THE WAR. THE U. S. THIRD ARMY MOVED INSTANTLY TO MEET THE THREAT, LEAVING THE 6TH ARMY GROUP TO DEFEND THE ENTIRE FRONT FROM SAARBRUCKEN SOUTHWARD. ON NEW YEAR'S EVE THE GERMANS ATTACKED FROM BITCHE TOWARD SAVERNE, THEN FOLLOWED WITH ONE THRUST ACROSS THE RHINE NORTH OF



Museum Wall Map.

STRASBOURG AND ANOTHER FROM THE COLMAR POCKET. AFTER A FURIOUS STRUGGLE IN BITTERLY COLD WEATHER THE ATTACKERS WERE REPULSED. RESUMING ITS INITIATIVE THE 6TH ARMY GROUP OVERRAN THE COLMAR POCKET EARLY IN FEBRUARY AFTER THREE WEEKS OF SUSTAINED COMBAT IN WHICH THE GERMAN NINETEENTH ARMY WAS ANNIHILATED AS A FIGHTING FORCE.

U. S. NAVAL FORCES TOGETHER WITH THE ALLIED NAVIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN PLAYED A VITAL ROLE BY SAFEGUARDING A CONTINUOUS FLOW OF TROOPS AND SUPPLIES AGAINST PERSISTENT SUBMARINE AND AIR ATTACKS. ALLIED AIR FORCES GAVE THE GROUND

ARMIES INDISPENSABLE ASSISTANCE PRIOR TO AND THROUGHOUT THE OPERATIONS. THE U. S. FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE PERFORMED MAGNIFICENTLY DURING CONSISTENTLY BAD WINTER WEATHER. WHEN THE ALLIED ARMIES LAUNCHED THEIR FINAL ATTACK THE EFFECT OF THE STRATEGIC AIR BOMBARDMENT OF GERMANY WAS TO BE REFLECTED IN THE RAPID DESTRUCTION OF HER FIGHTING FORCES.

THE FINAL OFFENSIVE BEGAN IN MARCH. PACED BY THE U. S. NINTH AIR FORCE AND THE FIRST TACTICAL AIR FORCE, WHOSE ATTACKS DISRUPTED COMMUNICATIONS AND DESTROYED GERMAN TROOPS AND SUPPLIES, THE U. S. THIRD AND SEVENTH



Museum Wall Map (Eugene Savage, Artist).

ARMIES CROSSED THE RHINE AND SWEEPED ACROSS GERMANY. WHILE THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY CUT OFF THE ENEMY'S AVENUES OF ESCAPE INTO SWITZERLAND, THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY CAPTURED NURNBERG, SWUNG SOUTHWARD TO MUNICH AND SEIZED THE BRENNER PASS. ITS JUNCTION ON 4 MAY WITH THE U. S. FIFTH ARMY AT VIPITENO IN ITALY MARKED THE COMPLETE DEFEAT OF THE NAZI FORCES IN THIS MOUNTAIN REGION.

THE UNITY OF PURPOSE WHICH INSPIRED ALL WHO SHARED IN THESE CAMPAIGNS WAS A DECISIVE FACTOR IN THEIR SUCCESS. THEIR COURAGE AND THEIR DEVOTION TO DUTY WERE UNSURPASSABLE.

On the corresponding opposite end of the room is the French version of this inscription. Beneath these inscriptions are the two sets of key maps: The War Against Germany, and The War Against Japan.

The plinth below the map is of Verte des Alpes, an Italian green veined marble. The floor is paved with Comblanchien limestone.

THE GRAVES AREA

The 5,252 headstones are set in two large plots. Their regular alignment in straight lines upon the smooth green lawn harmonizes with the beautiful and dignified effect of the rectangular

lines of the Memorial and the Court of Honor.

These Dead, who gave their lives in our Country's service, came from every State in the Union, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii. In each of two graves are the remains of two known Dead which could not be separately identified. Sixty-nine of the headstones mark the graves of "Unknowns"; one of these graves contains the remains of two comrades-in-arms. Here, also, in 14 instances, two brothers rest side by side.

Separating the two grave plots is the wide mall, flanked by rows of sycamore (*Platanus orientalis*) trees. At the far end of the mall is the flagpole, 75 feet high, with its bronze and Rocheret limestone base. The paving around it is of cream-colored Ampilly limestone from the Cote d'Or region, with a thirteen-pointed star of black Noir d'Izeste from the Pyrenees.

The whole of the graves area is surrounded by a wall of local granite with coping of Euville limestone from near Verdun. Magnificent views of the Moselle valley and the beautiful wooded slopes beyond are afforded from the paths running close to this

wall. In the northeast and southeast corners are small fountains.

The visitor will already have noted the magnificent natural woodland of oak, spruce, and beech on the hillside immediately to the south of the cemetery. Within the cemetery itself a few groups of English beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) have been planted in the graves plots. Along the paths are sycamores (*Plane* trees—*Platanus orientalis*); oriental cherry (*Cerasus serrulata*), red bud (*Cercis canadensis*), and English hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*) have been planted into the edges of the adjacent woods to add color and density. Flanking the Memorial on the north side are two Cedars of Lebanon, as well as a mass of shrubbery. In the arrival court are holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) hedges; in the Court of Honor are box (*Buxus sempervirens*) hedges. Other plantings in informal masses contain barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*), flowering quince (*Cydonia japonica*), rhododendrons, azaleas, forsythia, scotch broom (*Cytisus scorparius*), cotoneaster, and dwarf yew.

Construction of the cemetery and Memorial was completed in 1956.



Graves Area from the Memorial.



*Youth Triumphant Over Evil—Brittany Memorial.
(Lee Lawrie, Sculptor.)*

AMERICAN MILITARY Cemeteries & Memorials OF WORLD WAR II

THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION is responsible to the people of the United States for the construction and permanent maintenance of military cemeteries and memorials built by the United States Government on foreign soil. It is not responsible

for construction, maintenance, or operation of cemeteries in the continental United States or its Territories and possessions.

After World War I the American Battle Monuments Commission erected a memorial chapel in each of the eight



To the Missing—World War II Loggia—Suresnes. (Lewis Iselin, Sculptor.)

military cemeteries already established by the War Department, as well as eleven monuments and two bronze tablets on the battlefields and elsewhere, to record the achievements of our Armed Forces.¹

By the end of World War II several hundred temporary cemeteries had been established by the American Graves Registration Service of the United States Army. During the years 1947 to 1954 that Service, complying with the expressed wishes of the next-of-kin, and by authority of law, repatriated the remains of some 171,000, representing 61 per cent of the recovered bodies. The remaining 39 per cent were given final interment in the cemeteries on foreign soil; and in the

cemeteries at Honolulu, Sitka and Puerto Rico (which remain under Army control).

Fourteen sites in foreign countries were selected as permanent cemeteries in 1947 by the Secretary of the Army, with the assistance of the American Battle Monuments Commission. Their locations reflect the progress of the

¹ These were: Cemeteries: Brookwood, England; Suresnes, Oise-Aisne (Fere-en-Tardenois), Aisne-Marne (Belleau), Somme (Bony), St. Mihiel (Thiaucourt), Meuse-Argonne (Romagne), France; Waregem, Belgium. Monuments: Brest, Cantigny, Bellicourt, Chateau-Thierry, Somme-Py, Montfaucon, Montsec, Tours, France; Kemmel, Audenarde, Belgium; Gibraltar. Tablets: Chaumont, Souilly, France.

military operations; they were selected with a view to their accessibility, aspect, prospect, drainage, and other practical considerations. In every case use of the site in perpetuity was granted by the host government to the United States, free of cost, rent, and taxes. The remainder of the "temporary"

cemetery sites reverted to the landowners upon completion of reburial operations.

The fourteen permanent World War II cemeteries with numbers of graves including Unknowns, and the numbers of Missing recorded at the Memorials are:

	<i>Dead</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>List of Missing</i>
Cambridge, England.....	3,811 including.....	24	5, 125
Normandy (near St. Laurent sur Mer, Calvados), France.	9,386 including.....	307	1, 557
Brittany (near St. James, Manche), France.	4,410 including.....	95	498
Epinal, France.....	5,255 including.....	69	424
Lorraine (at St. Avold, Moselle), France.	10,489 including....	151	444
Rhône (at Draguignan, Var), France.	861 including.....	62	293
Netherlands (near Margraten), Holland.	8,301 including.....	105	1, 722
Henri-Chapelle, Belgium.....	7,989 including.....	89	451
Ardennes (near Neuville-en-Condroz), Belgium.	5,244 including.....	744	465
Luxembourg (at Hamm, near Luxembourg), Luxembourg.	5,076 including.....	101	372
Florence, Italy.....	4,402 including.....	212	1, 409
Sicily-Rome (Nettuno, near Rome), Italy.	7,860 including.....	488	3, 095
North Africa (near Carthage), Tunisia.	2,840 including.....	240	3, 725
Philippines (near Manila).....	17,178 including....	3, 744	36, 269

In addition, 24 Unknowns of World War II were interred in the World War I cemetery at Suresnes, near Paris.²

The following World War II cemeteries are maintained by the Department of the Army:

	<i>Dead</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>List of Missing</i>
Honolulu, T. H. ³	13,510 including ...	2, 009	18, 106
Puerto Rico.....	69.....
Sitka, Alaska.....	72 including.....	5

In 1947 the American Battle Monuments Commission selected fourteen outstanding American architects, each

to design one of the cemeteries, conceiving the graves plots and a monument as complementary elements of an

² See page 18 concerning World War II memorial.
³ See page 21 concerning memorial.



integral memorial to the services and sacrifices of the American Armed Services who fought in the respective regions. Upon approval of the general schemes by the Commission, and by agreement with the Secretary of the Army, the architects' plans of the graves plots were followed by the American Graves Registration Service

in making the permanent burials of those remains which, by decision of the next-of-kin, were to remain overseas. This timely cooperation of the two agencies contributed appreciably to the coherence of the development of the cemetery designs.

Beginning in the latter half of 1949, the permanent interments having been



virtually completed, the cemeteries were progressively transferred to the American Battle Monuments Commission by Executive Order, for construction and maintenance. Thereupon the remaining portions of the architects' designs were carried out, step by step—grading; installation of a system of reinforced-concrete beams on piles

to maintain the levels and alignments of the headstones; fabrication and installation of the headstones; construction of water-supply and distribution systems; utilities buildings; roads and paths; plantings; and the erection of the memorials.

To provide against dry seasons and the occasional real drought, each ceme-

tery is equipped with storage reservoirs and a high-pressure sprinkling system.

For the design of the various memorials no specific requirement was imposed upon the architects beyond the budgeted cost, except that each should embody these features:

A small devotional chapel.

Inscription of the names and particulars of the Missing in the region.

A graphic record, in permanent form, of the services of our troops.

These requirements have been interpreted in a wide, and interesting, variety of forms.

An important motive for the construction of the memorials was the implied undertaking by our Government to record by monuments the achievements of our Armed Services, since, by Department orders, the erection of monuments by the troops (which unfortunately have been found to be often poorly-designed, poorly constructed and lacking provision for maintenance) was expressly forbidden. The "permanent graphic" record takes the form of maps, usually quite large murals, amplified by descriptive texts in English as well as the language of the country in which the cemetery is situated. The historical data (in the form of map layouts and texts) were prepared by the American Battle Monuments Commission; the maps were rendered in tasteful presentation by experienced artists. In no two cases is the method—or even the materials—the same; the map may be of layered marbles, or in fresco, perhaps in bronze relief, or in ceramics. Another feature of interest at each memorial is the two sets of "Key-Maps": "The War Against Germany" and "The War Against Japan". Each set consists of three maps, each covering about one-third of the period of our participation in the war. By these Key-Maps each major battle may be related to all others in time and space.

With each architect an American landscape architect, an American

sculptor and an American muralist or painter ordinarily collaborated. Their talents have made a major contribution to the beauty and dignity of the Memorials all of which are dedicated to the memory of the achievements of those who served and of the sacrifices of those who died. The construction of the cemeteries and memorials, as well as of most of the works of art, was effected by local contractors and artists under the supervision of the Commission.

Each grave is marked by a headstone of white marble, of the same designs as those used in the overseas cemeteries of World War I—a Star of David for those of Jewish faith, a Latin Cross for all others. These headstones were quarried and fabricated in the Italian Tyrol, northwest of Venice, except about one-half of those at the Philipines cemetery which came from the region of Carrara in western Italy. Each headstone bears the deceased's name, rank, service number, organization, date of death, and State or Territory from which he entered the military service. Headstones of the Unknowns, i. e., those remains which could not be identified, bear the inscription: **HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY A COMRADE IN ARMS KNOWN BUT TO GOD.**

The lists of Missing (which include the unidentified and those lost and buried at sea) give name, rank, organization and State; the conditions under which death occurred were usually such as to deny the possibility of recording the exact date.

In addition to the fourteen World War II cemeteries and Memorials, the American Battle Monuments Commission program includes the following:

SURESNES

As previously stated, 24 World War II Unknowns were interred in this World War I cemetery. Here, where senior representatives of the French and United States Governments on ceremonial occasions pay homage to our Dead, the World War I chapel was, by addition of two loggias, converted





"Memory"—World War II Memorial Chamber—Suresnes. (Lewis Iselin, Sculptor.)

into a shrine to commemorate our Dead of both wars.

The wall of the World War II loggia bears this inscription:

TO THE ETERNAL MEMORY OF 358,967 AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY DURING WORLD WAR II. OF THIS HOST 106,757 REST IN EIGHTEEN OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES. THE REMAINS OF 174,426 WERE RETURNED TO THEIR HOMELAND. OF THOSE RESTING IN THE OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES 8,494 HAVE NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED. THEIRS ARE AMONG THE 78,966 NAMES OF THOSE MISSING IN ACTION OR LOST OR BURIED AT SEA WHICH ARE RECORDED UPON THE WALLS OF THE CEMETERY MEMORIALS. * * * INTO THY HANDS O LORD.

Within the World War II memorial chamber is engraved:

THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN PROUD AND GRATEFUL MEMORY OF HER SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES AND AIRMEN WHO LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES IN ALL QUARTERS OF THE EARTH THAT OTHER PEOPLES MIGHT BE FREED FROM OPPRESSION * * * LET US HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE THAT THESE HONORED DEAD SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN.

EAST COAST MEMORIAL

To commemorate those 4,596 Americans who, in or above the waters off the east coasts of North and South America, gave their lives in the service of their Country their names and particulars are to be inscribed on a memorial to be erected at New York.

WEST COAST MEMORIAL

Similarly, the names and particulars of those 412 Americans who gave their lives in the service of their Country off the west coasts of the Americas will be recorded at a memorial to be erected at San Francisco.

HONOLULU MEMORIAL

Although the military cemetery at Honolulu is maintained by the Department of the Army, the American Battle Monuments Commission, by agreement with the Secretary of the Army, will erect a memorial therein, similar in objects to those built in the other overseas cemeteries. Buried at the cemetery are 13,510 Dead of World War II and 1,200 who died in the Korean operations; the Memorial will record 18,106 Missing of World War II and 8,000 Missing in Korea. The memorial will also embody the customary chapel and maps.

MAINTENANCE

Permanent maintenance of the cemeteries is a responsibility of the American Battle Monuments Commission. The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent in each case are American war veterans.

At each cemetery there is a Visitors' Building, with comfortably furnished reception room. Here visitors may be informed as to the location of graves (or inscription of the Missing) at any overseas cemetery.

The cemeteries are open every day of the year. Photography is permitted at the cemeteries and monuments without special authorization, except when photography is to be used for commercial purposes—in such case permission must be obtained from the Commission's local office.

Unlike the national cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster General, Department of the Army, there can be no further burials in the American military cemeteries overseas except of those remains which may, in the future, be found on the battlefields.

FLOWERS

In the general interest, the decoration of graves with natural cut flowers only is permitted. The Commission is happy to assist interested persons to arrange with local florists in foreign

countries for placing such decorations. Requests should be mailed so as to arrive at the appropriate Commission office at least 5 days before the date of decoration and should be accompanied by check or international money order in dollars or local currency. Deposits may be made for a single decoration on a particular day—birthday, Memorial Day, Christmas Day, for example—or for several decorations on particular dates within the year or over a period of years. Checks should be made payable to "The American Battle Monuments Commission, Flower Fund", money orders to "The American Battle Monuments Commission". Requests should be addressed to the Commission's Paris office, except in the case of Florence, Sicily-Rome (Nettuno) and North Africa (Carthage) Cemeteries where the Rome office is responsible, and Manila where the Manila office is responsible.

Orders for flowers for all cemeteries may also be placed through any local

florist who is a member of the "Florists Telegraph Delivery Association." In addition to the name of the deceased, the rank, service number, name of the cemetery, country in which located, and the location by plot, row, and grave should be provided if known.

Further information regarding cemeteries and memorials may be obtained at the Commission's offices in Washington, Paris, Rome, or Manila. Visitors passing through these cities are invited to call. The Commission's representatives there may be of some assistance in verifying travel routes and schedules, and also in furnishing information concerning overnight accommodations.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Upon the request of the bona fide next of kin, the Commission will furnish one photograph of the appropriate headstone or inscription engraved on the Wall of the Missing.

Suresnes Memorial With World War I and II Loggias.



THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

United States Office

Washington 25, D. C.

Telephone: Liberty 5-6700

Extension 63679

Telegrams: Monuments, Washington

European Office

20 rue Quentin Bauchart

Paris, 8^e, France

Telephone: Balzac 0700

Telegrams: Monuments, Paris

Mediterranean Office

American Embassy,

Via Veneto, Rome

Telephone: 414, Extension 156

Telegrams: Monuments, Rome

Philippine Office

American Military Cemetery,

Manila, P. I.

Telephone: 5-02-12

Telegrams: AMBAMCOM, Manila,
P. I.

THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Established by Congress March 1923

Membership (December 1956)

George C. Marshall, *Chairman*

Thomas C. Kinkaid, *Vice Chairman*

Leslie L. Biffle

Alexander A. Vandegrift

Charles E. Potter

John Phillips

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt

Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie

Carl Spaatz

Benjamin O. Davis

Forest A. Harness

Thomas North, *Secretary*

Former Members

John J. Pershing	1923-48	Mrs. Henry Fenimore Baker	1930-53
Robert G. Woodside	1923-53	Burnet R. Maybank	1946-53
David A. Reed	1923-47	Joseph C. Baldwin	1946-53
J. P. B. Clayton Hill	1923-41	Edward C. Kalbfus	1947-53
Thomas W. Miller	1923-26	Harold A. Keats	1950-53
Mrs. Frederic W. Bentley	1923-29	Joseph J. Foss	1953-55
D. John Markey	1923-53	X. H. Price, <i>Secretary</i>	1923-38
Finis J. Garrett	1926-53		

Consulting Architects

Paul P. Cret (World War I program)

Harbeson, Hough, Livingston & Larson (World War II program)

Consulting Landscape Architect

Markley Stevenson (World War II program)

Consulting Sculptor

Lee Lawrie (World War II program)

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